

CORR-MESH



CORRUGATED BAR CO.  
BUFFALO, NEW YORK.





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CORRUGATED BAR COMPANY

BUFFALO, N. Y.



# CORR-MESH

for quick, economical fireproof construction of floors, roofs, ceilings, walls and partitions as adapted to

FACTORIES

TANKS

GARAGES

CONDUITS

RESIDENCES

SEWERS

OUTBUILDINGS

CULVERTS

FENCES

OF CONCRETE OR STUCCO



## CORRUGATED BAR CO.

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.  
17 Battery Place

Chicago, Ill.  
20 W. Jackson Blvd.

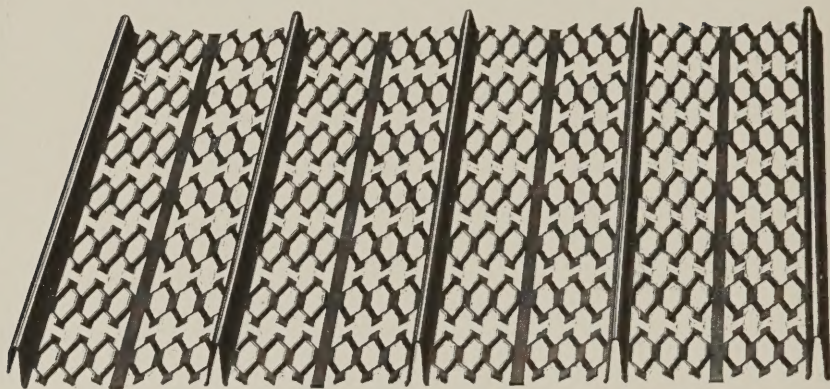
Detroit, Mich.  
Penobscot Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Drexel Bldg.

Boston, Mass.  
220 Devonshire St.

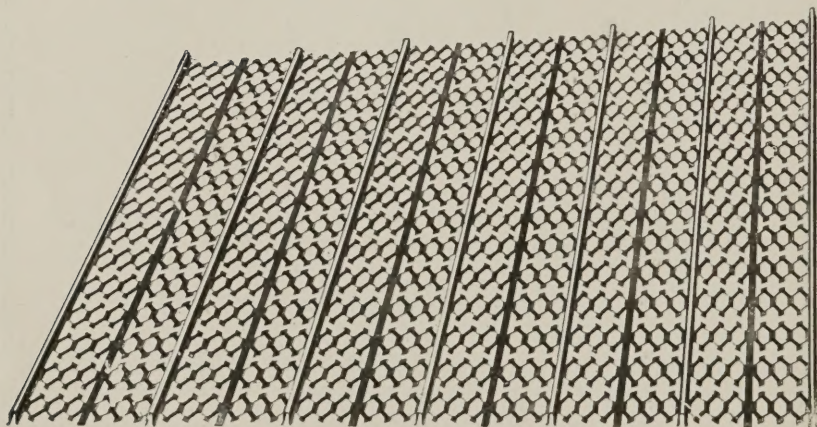
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### 3/4" Rib Corr-Mesh

CORR-MESH is expanded metal with very stiff ribs  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch high spaced  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches center to center. These ribs are an integral part of the sheet and make an effective reinforcement



### 5/16" Rib Corr-Mesh

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is made from the same metal as  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH—the toughest and strongest sheet metal known. The ribs are  $\frac{5}{16}$ " high spaced 3 inches apart.  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is not as stiff as  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH.



# CORR-PRODUCTS

## Corr-Products

The products of the Corrugated Bar Company are not mere materials manufactured for a market. They are the result of engineering knowledge and experience as applied to the proper adaptation and use of materials for different forms of building construction.

The basis of CORR-PRODUCTS is the building itself—the best kind of reinforcement or support for concrete, cement, mortar or plaster required for each individual purpose, consistent with economy, speed of construction, strength and permanence.

Each one of these products has been designed by engineers, and represents an experience of some twenty-six years in expanded metal and reinforced concrete construction in which several hundred million dollars' worth of buildings have been erected.

## Corr-Mesh

CORR-MESH is very stiff-ribbed expanded metal—a one-piece product, made from the toughest and strongest sheet metal that can be produced. Two kinds are manufactured—one with  $\frac{3}{4}$ " ribs and the other with  $\frac{5}{16}$ " ribs. The former is called  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH; the latter,  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH. The metal between the ribs is expanded into a diamond mesh with a piece of plain metal left in the middle for further strengthening. The  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is considerably heavier and stiffer than the  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH.

### $\frac{3}{4}$ " Rib Corr-Mesh

(See page 7 for detailed information as to sizes, gauges, etc.)

The ribs,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch high, give great strength and stiffness to the sheets which give firm support to concrete and plaster both during construction and after.

For walls and partitions,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is plastered both sides with cement mortar, forming a smooth, solid, monolithic wall of great strength. The ribs do away with extra studding—a saving in material and labor cost.

For roofs and floors,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH acts as formwork, and the concrete is merely spread and smoothed down. It supports the wet concrete; no deck centering is required. This saves approximately  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square foot.

## Application of $\frac{3}{4}$ " Rib Corr-Mesh

*Foundries and light manufacturing plants:* Replaces corrugated iron and mill construction. CORR-MESH is the ideal method of construction for roofs, floors, partitions and exterior walls.

*Railroads:* Handsome, permanent, fireproof stations, sheds and wayside buildings in stucco at low cost.

*Amusement park buildings:* CORR-MESH makes possible the only low cost construction on which insurance can be obtained.

## $\frac{5}{16}$ " Rib Corr-Mesh

(See page 9 for detailed information as to sizes, gauges, etc.)

Lighter than  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH, but made on the same principle. The ribs are  $\frac{5}{16}$ " high.

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is used extensively for ceilings, where it greatly reduces the material required in the supporting framework, and cuts down the cost of erection. In stucco construction it eliminates furring strips and makes a strong and permanent reinforcement for the plaster covering.

## Application of $\frac{5}{16}$ " Rib Corr-Mesh

Stucco veneer residences	Culverts	Conduits
Farm buildings	Tanks	Fences
	Sewers	

and similar construction. The fireproofing advantage is obvious.

CORR-MESH is instantly available for repair work, whether on steel, concrete or wooden frames. Many railways and industrial corporations carry CORR-MESH in stock.

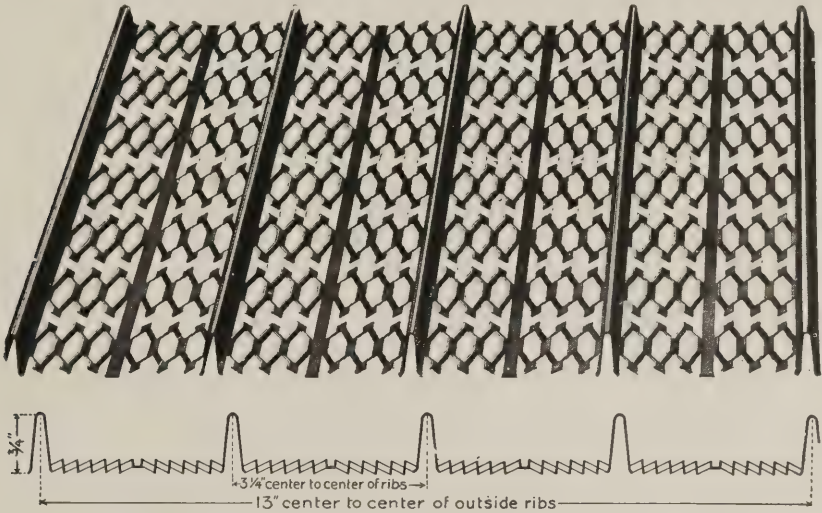
## Many Advantages

CORR-MESH greatly reduces the amount of labor. It does away with the old methods of deck centering in roof and floorwork, and the extra studding and labor of wiring in partitions. Special labor-saving tools and devices for attaching to all kinds of framework greatly increases the speed of erection. (See pages 51, 52 and 53.)

CORR-MESH constructions are light in weight, saving in the cost of supporting framework.

CORR-MESH construction costs less than any other construction giving equal permanence and general utility.

In the following pages are descriptions and illustrations of the applications of CORR-MESH to various uses, also a supplement on labor-saving tools and fittings.



## 3/4" Rib Corr-Mesh—The Material

### *Detailed Information*

#### Size of Sheets:

13 inches center to center of outside ribs.

6, 8, 10 and 12 foot standard lengths carried in stock.

Sheets will be cut to any intermediate lengths without additional charge, but waste incurred in cutting from nearest standard length will be charged to purchaser.

#### Gauges:

All gauges based on U. S. Standard Gauges for Sheets.

24, 26 and 28 gauges carried in stock.

Other gauges can be furnished special if ordered in sufficient quantities.

#### Protection:

All material shipped painted unless ordered otherwise.

Material cut from galvanized sheets can be furnished special if ordered in sufficient quantities.

#### Laps:

In ordering, make no allowance for side laps. Ribs interlock, and material for side laps is included in the 13 inches center to center width of sheets.

See various specifications for end laps.

#### When ordering:

State gauge, height of ribs, lengths of sheets and quantities desired.



# CORR-MESH—THE MATERIAL

TABLE I Approximate Weights in Pounds per 100 Square Feet  
3/4" RIB CORR-MESH

GAUGE	24	26	28
Painted—uncrated	97	73	61
crated	126	95	79
Cut from galvanized sheets—uncrated	113	88	76
crated	142	110	95

TABLE II Weights and Areas 3/4" RIB CORR-MESH

LENGTH OF SHEETS	SQ. FEET PER 100 SHEETS	APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF PAINTED MATERIAL IN POUNDS PER 100 SHEETS					
		CRATED			UNCRATED		
		24	26	28	24	26	28
0'-3"	27.1	34	26	21	26	20	16
0'-6"	54.2	68	51	43	53	39	33
1'-0"	108.3	137	102	85	105	79	66
2'-0"	216.7	273	205	171	210	158	132
3'-0"	325.0	410	307	256	316	237	197
4'-0"	433.3	547	410	342	421	316	263
5'-0"	541.7	684	512	427	526	395	329
6'-0"	650.0	820	615	513	631	473	395
7'-0"	758.3	957	717	598	736	552	460
8'-0"	866.7	1094	820	684	842	631	526
9'-0"	975.0	1230	922	769	947	710	592
10'-0"	1083.3	1367	1025	855	1052	789	658
11'-0"	1191.6	1504	1127	940	1157	868	723
12'-0"	1300.0	1641	1230	1026	1263	947	789

## Standard Method Bending, Bundling and Crating 3/4" RIB CORR-MESH



FIGURE 1

Nearest Possible Approach  
to a One-Piece Circle  
Opening 12 Inches



FIGURE 2

Three-Piece Circle



FIGURE 3

Intermediate Portion  
Straight

Sheets may be ordered bent to any radius over 12 inches.

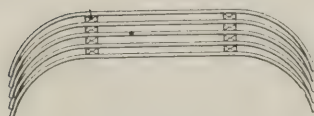


FIGURE 4

Method Crating Sheets With  
Arched Ends



FIGURE 5

Bundling for Flat Sheets  
Can be Supplied in Minimum  
Carloads

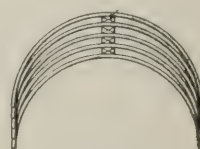
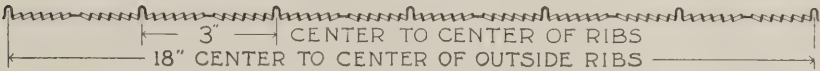
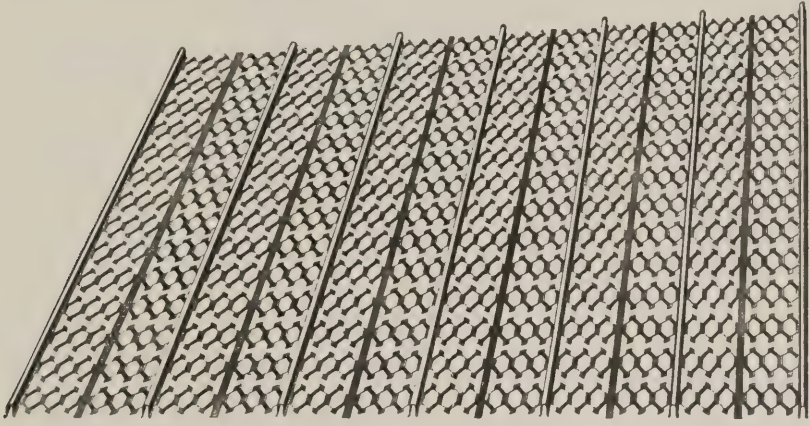


FIGURE 6

Method Crating Arch  
Sheets



## 5/16" Rib Corr-Mesh—The Material

### *Detailed Information*

#### Size of Sheets

18 inches center to center of outside ribs.

8 and 12 foot standard lengths carried in stock.

Sheets will be cut to any intermediate lengths without additional charge, but waste incurred in cutting from nearest standard length will be charged to purchaser.

#### Gauges

All gauges based on U. S. Standard Gauges for Sheets.

24, 26 and 28 gauges carried in stock.

Other gauges can be furnished special if ordered in sufficient quantities.

#### Protection

All material shipped painted unless ordered otherwise.

Material cut from galvanized sheets can be furnished special if ordered in sufficient quantities.

#### Laps

In ordering, make no allowance for side laps. Ribs interlock, and material for side laps is included in the 18 inches center to center width of sheets.

See various specifications for end laps.

#### When Ordering

State gauge, height of ribs, length of sheets and quantities desired.

# CORR - MESH

TABLE III Approximate Weights in Pounds per 100 Square Feet  
 $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH

GAUGE	24	26	28
Painted	62	47	39
Galvanized	72	57	49

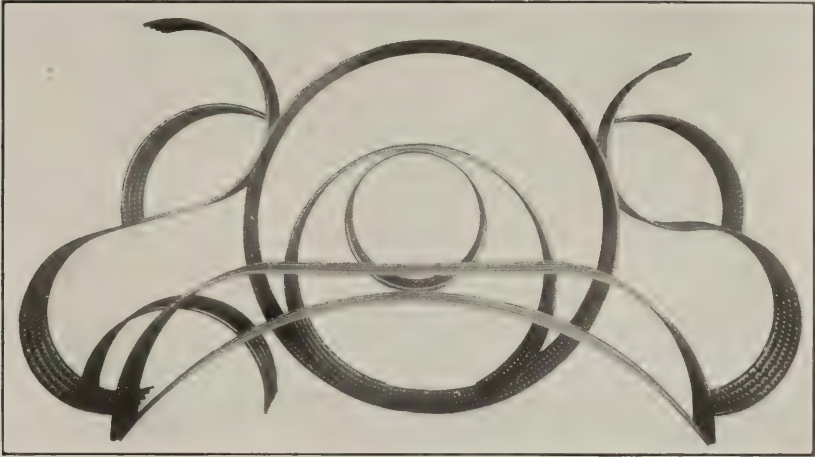
TABLE IV Weights and Areas  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH

LENGTH OF SHEETS	SQ. FT. PER 100 SHEETS	APPROXIMATE WEIGHT OF PAINTED MATERIAL IN POUNDS PER 100 SHEETS		
		24	26	28
0'-3"	37.5	23	17	15
0'-6"	75.0	47	35	29
1'-0"	150.0	93	70	58
2'-0"	300.0	186	139	116
3'-0"	450.0	279	209	175
4'-0"	600.0	372	278	233
5'-0"	750.0	465	348	291
6'-0"	900.0	558	418	349
7'-0"	1050.0	651	487	407
8'-0"	1200.0	744	557	466
9'-0"	1350.0	837	626	524
10'-0"	1500.0	930	696	582
11'-0"	1650.0	1023	766	640
12'-0"	1800.0	1116	835	698



Residence with Exterior Walls of  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH Before Plastering





## Curved Corr-Mesh

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH can be curved at the factory to any radius over 12 inches.

The above illustration shows a few samples of CURVED CORR-MESH. The curvature is uniform and the ribs may be on either the inside or the outside.

CURVED CORR-MESH is especially adapted for any construction where it is necessary to concrete or plaster a curved surface. In reinforced concrete sewers, conduits, arched floors and similar construction, the CORR-MESH acts both as reinforcing material and form work, eliminating the expensive curved centering usually required for such work. It is also extensively used for curved roofs, domes, alcoves, and other constructions which require simple or groined arches, and other curves for walls and ceilings.

The cost of curving the CORR-MESH sheets is low. CURVED CORR-MESH is crated for shipment, and arrives in perfect condition.

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is not curved at the factory.

## Instructions for Ordering Curved Corr-Mesh

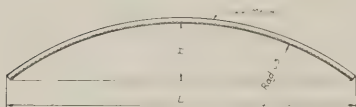


FIGURE 7

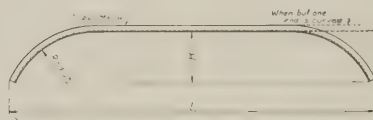


FIGURE 8

In ordering CURVED CORR-MESH always give length  $L$  (see sketch), and the rise  $H$  to the underside of the CORR-MESH. It is not necessary to give the length of the radius where curving is shown by Figure 7, but the radius should be given where curving is to be as shown by Figure 8.



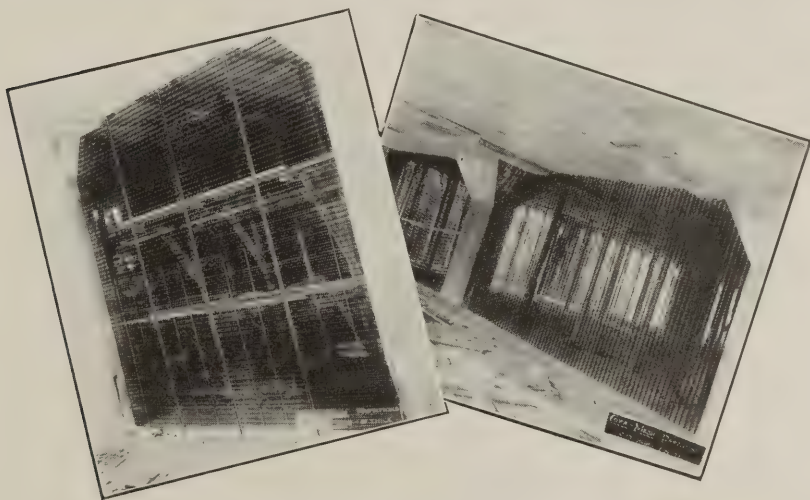
CURVED CORR-MESH FLOOR  
Rock Storage Plant, Dexter Portland Cement Co., Nazareth, Pa.

## Solid Partitions

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH, plastered on both sides, forms solid two-inch partitions of great strength and economy.

Their light weight (20 pounds per square foot) cuts down the total weight of building.

They save in floor area (2% in office buildings and 4% in hotels and apartment houses). They are absolutely fireproof, and the strongest of all the standard fireproof partitions used in Class A buildings. They are more nearly soundproof than any other kind of partition except hollow-tile. This was shown by an extensive series of tests made on various kinds of partitions at the Chicago Music Building.



CORR-MESH SOLID PARTITIONS  
Before Plastering

### Easy to Build

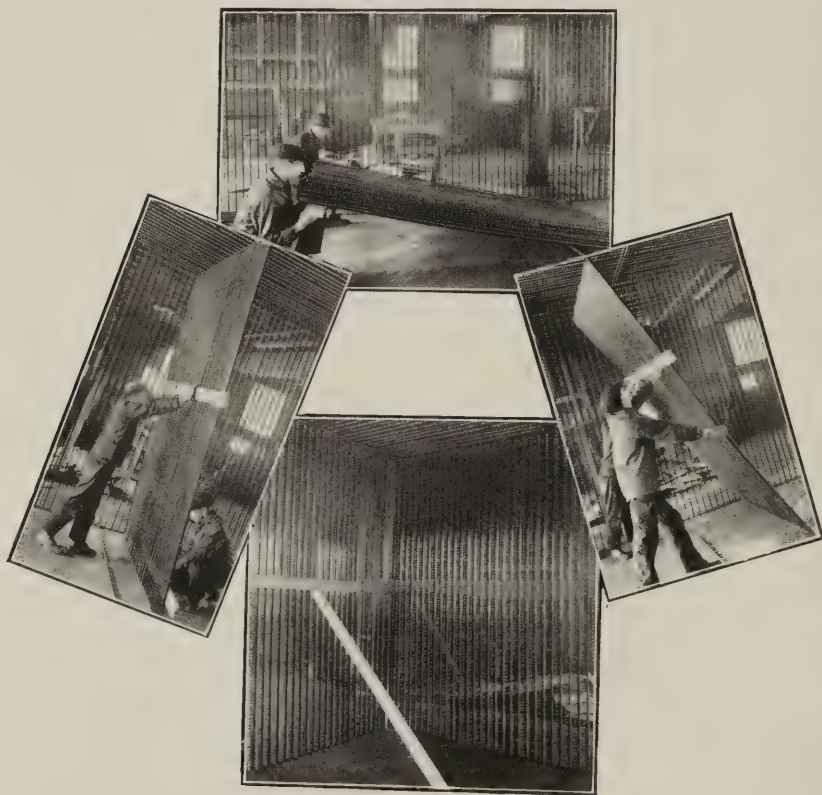
$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is stud and lath in one piece. The ribs act as studding. The end ribs of adjacent sheets interlock, forming a continuous sheet which is "up-ended" as a unit and secured top and bottom. Special fastenings make this quick and easy. Any standard lime or patent plaster is easily applied with no waste of material.

Lime plaster has a much greater sound-proofing efficiency than the patent plasters but, if used, it should be gauged with 10% Portland cement.

CORR-MESH partitions are like a solid slab of stone with the added strength and toughness of steel reinforcement. They have come into wide use in apartment houses, hotels, warehouses, factories and all classes of industrial buildings.

For designing details and specifications, see pages 15-17.





### ERECTING CORR-MESH SOLID PARTITIONS

#### *First Step*

Raising several sheets that have been fastened together on the floor.

#### *Third Step*

Ends of sheets in channel at ceiling.  
Moving bottom of sheet to prong angle at floor.

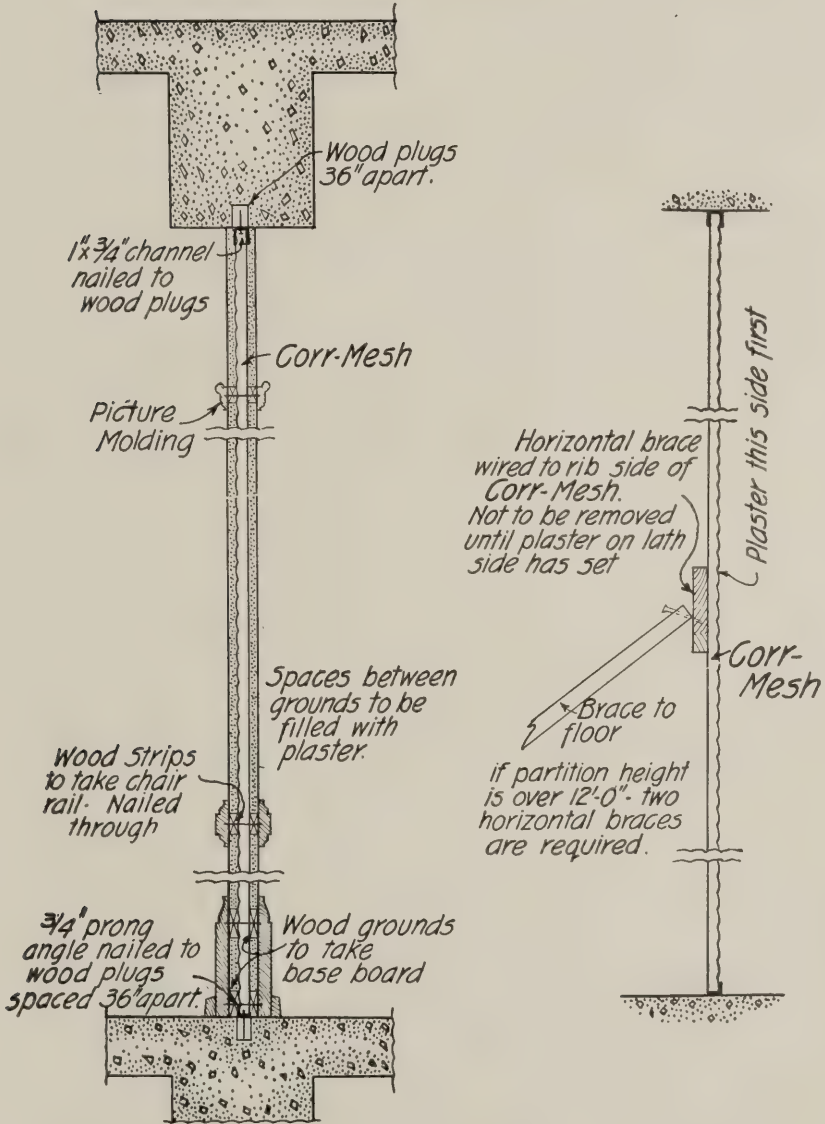
#### *Second Step*

Entering ends of sheets in channel at ceiling.

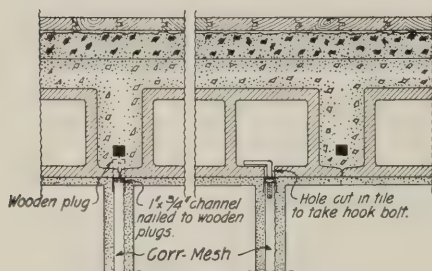
#### *Fourth Step*

CORR-MESH erected, braced and ready for first coat of plaster.

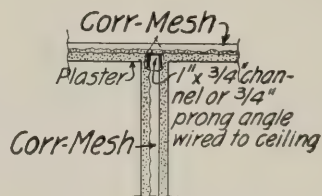
## Designing Details



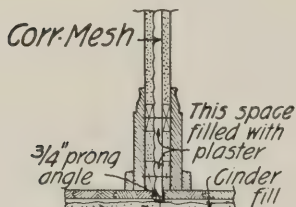
## Designing Details



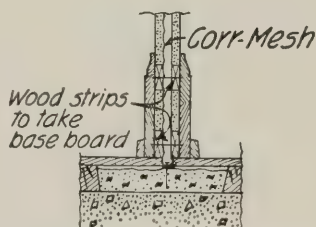
Two Methods for attaching Corr-Mesh Partitions to Hollow Tile Ceiling.



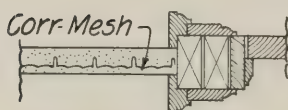
METHOD OF ATTACHING CORR-MESH PARTITIONS TO SUSPENDED CEILING



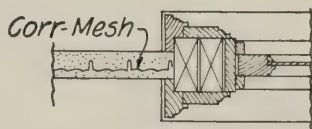
METHOD OF ATTACHING CORR-MESH CROSSWISE OF SLEEPERS



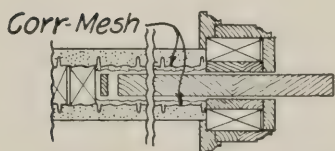
METHOD OF ATTACHING CORR-MESH PARALLEL TO SLEEPERS



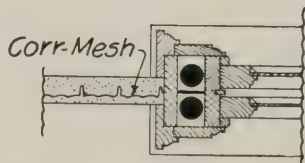
HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH DOOR JAMB



HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH FIXED SASH



HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH SLIDING DOOR JAMB.



HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH SLIDING SASH



## Specifications

### *Corr-Mesh*

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of.....gauge (for proper gauge, see table below), with ribs spaced not more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches center to center, shall be used for partitions. Outside ribs of adjacent sheets shall be interlocked and, every 24 inches, pinched together by special punch or wired tightly with No. 16 galvanized wire.

### *Fastening Partitions*

Details of attachment to floor and ceiling are shown on pages 15 and 16.

### *Splicing Corr-Mesh*

Where partitions are of such a height that it is necessary to make end splices, sheets shall lap 2 inches where the laps come directly over a permanent supporting framework. If laps do not come at the permanent support, each rib shall be punched or wired tightly at both ends of all laps, which shall be at least 4 inches if they break joints, or not less than 8 inches if they do not break joints.

### *High Partitions*

If partitions are more than 18 feet high, some standard framing shall be provided. This framing is usually of light structural steel angles, tees or channels. When a framing is required, it may be advisable to run the ribs horizontally instead of vertically.

### *Plastering*

Before plastering, place temporary horizontal shoring on rib side at middle of height of partition; plaster on lath side first, then, after first coat has set, remove shoring and plaster on rib side.

### *Plaster*

Use any standard lime or patent wall plaster prepared for use on metal lath. If lime plaster is used, 10 per cent Portland cement shall be added for strength, and long cow hair, of good quality, shall be mixed in the plaster for the first coat on each side, in the proportion of 1 pound of hair for each sack of cement.

TABLE V                      Corr-Mesh Partitions

HEIGHT	GAUGE $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH	THICKNESS OF PARTITION
Up to 8'-0".....	28	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
8'-0" to 12'-0".....	28	2 "
12'-0" to 13'-0".....	26	2 "
13'-0" to 14'-0".....	26	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "
14'-0" to 15'-0".....	26	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
15'-0" to 16'-0".....	24	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
16'-0" to 17'-0".....	24	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "
17'-0" to 18'-0".....	24	3 "



CORR-MESH PARTITIONS

## High and Double Partitions

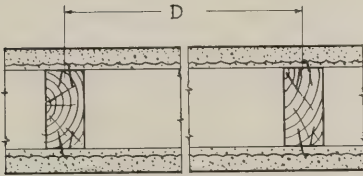
$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is especially adapted for the construction of double partitions and solid partitions over 18 feet high.

The stiffness and close spacing of the ribs permit the supports to be placed from 26 inches to 40 inches center to center (see Table VI on next page). This makes a great saving in the cost of both the material and erection of the studs.

The CORR-MESH forms a good, stiff, smooth surface, which has no tendency to wave while being plastered, and permits the plasterers to work with maximum speed, using a minimum quantity of material.

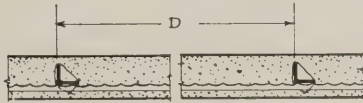
For fireproof construction, small steel or sheet metal channels or rolled angles can be substituted for the wood studs as shown in Fig. 10 on the next page.

## Designing Details



$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH, WITH LATH SIDE OUT, STAPLED TO WOOD STUDS

Figure 9



$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH, WITH LATH SIDE IN, WIRED TO METAL STUDS

Figure 10

## Specifications

### *Corr-Mesh*

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of .....gauge (for proper gauge, see Table VI below), with ribs spaced not more than 3 inches center to center, shall be used for double partitions and solid partitions over .....feet in height. Outside ribs of adjacent sheets shall be interlocked and wired tightly every 24 inches with No. 16 galvanized wire.

### *Splicing Corr-Mesh*

End splices shall not be less than 2 inches where the laps come directly over a permanent supporting framework. If laps do not come at the permanent support, laps shall be not less than 4 inches, and every second rib shall be wired tightly at both ends of all laps, and laps shall break joints.

### *Plaster*

See plaster specifications for CORR-MESH Partitions, page 17.

TABLE VI Distance Between Supports for  
Corr-Mesh Double Partitions and Walls

GAUGE $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH	DISTANCE "D" CENTER TO CENTER OF SUPPORTS FIGURES 9 AND 10
24	40 inches
26	32 "
28	26 "





CORR-MESH CONSTRUCTION



BETHLEHEM STEEL CO., BETHLEHEM, PA.

## Floors

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is very effective in the construction of short floor spans between beams of either steel or concrete.

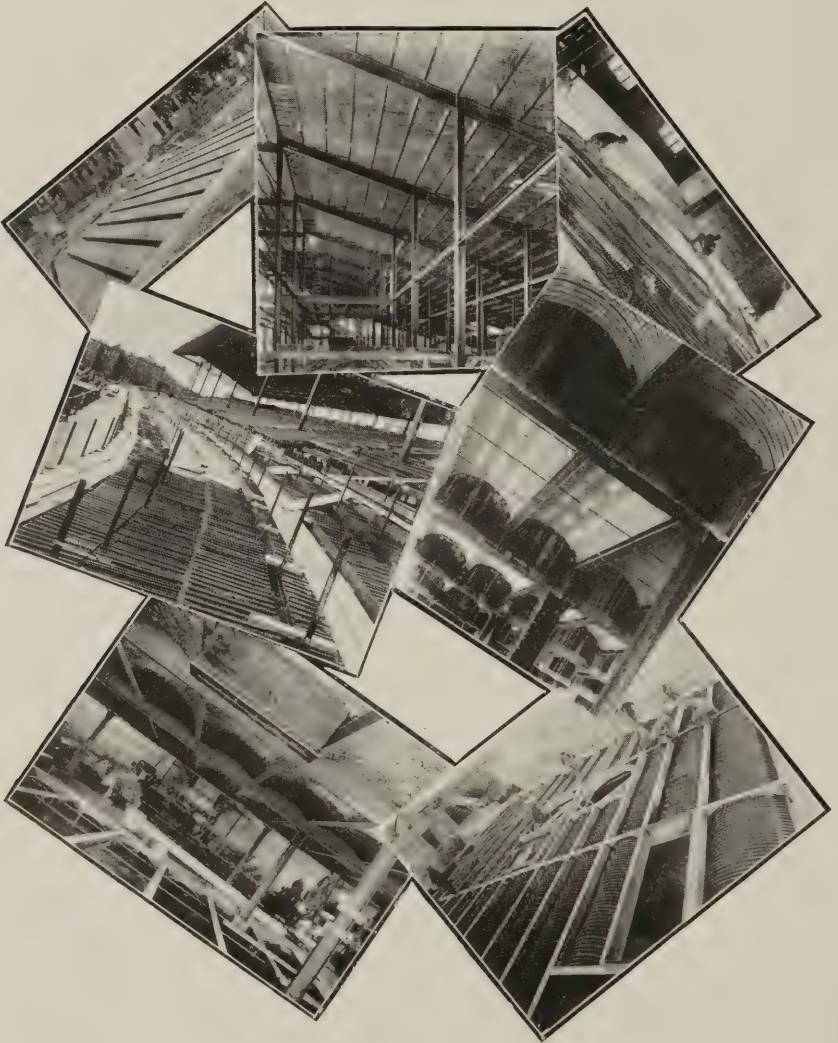
No centering is required, as CORR-MESH supports the wet concrete which is merely spread and smoothed down. This not only saves in cost (about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square foot), but also greatly increases the speed of construction.

### *For Light Loads*

In hotels, apartment houses, etc., the more economical constructions are shown by Systems 1, 2 and 3 on page 24. With these systems a suspended ceiling is generally used (see Fig. 14, page 33).

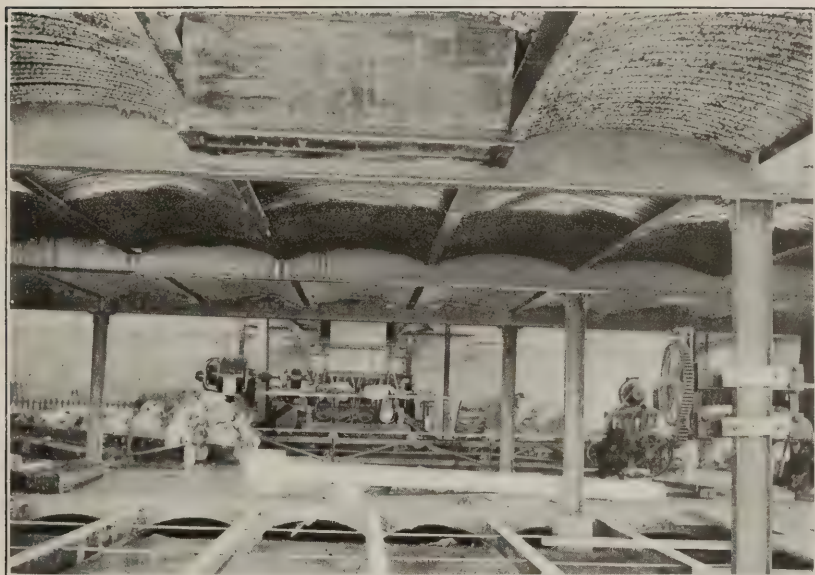
For carrying capacity and specifications for CORR-MESH floors, see pages 25, 27 and 28.

CORR-MESH



CORR-MESH FLOORS





CORR-MESH FLOOR

Wolverine Portland Cement Company, Coldwater, Michigan

## Arched Floors for Heavy Loads

In warehouses; factories, etc., curved  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH permits a very economical arched concrete slab construction. (See Systems 4 and 5 on page 24.)

CORR-MESH is curved at the factory to any radius required, and carefully crated to prevent damage during shipment.

The curved sheets can be rapidly placed in position. No centering is required.

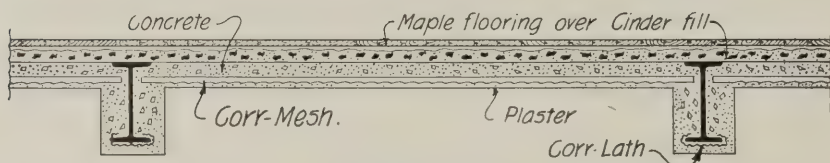
Where structural steel floor beams are used, the CORR-MESH rests on the bottom flanges, as shown by Systems Nos. 3 and 4 on next page. Where reinforced concrete beams are used, the CORR-MESH rests on the forms for the bottom of the beams; the mesh is stripped back from the ribs a distance sufficient to allow the concrete to completely enclose the outside reinforcing rods in the beams. This eliminates the expensive formwork for the beam boxes. (See System No. 5 on next page.)

If you will send us loads, and sketches showing floor layout we will gladly prepare sections showing suitable and economical design.

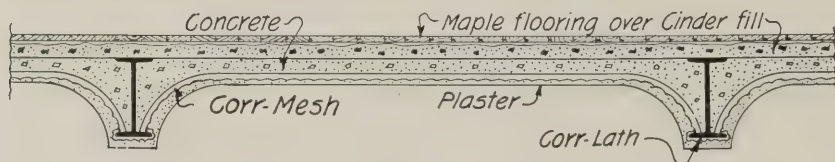
## Designing Details



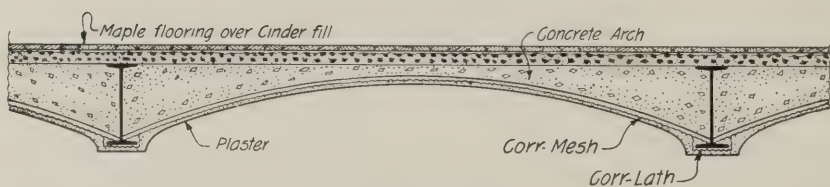
System No. 1



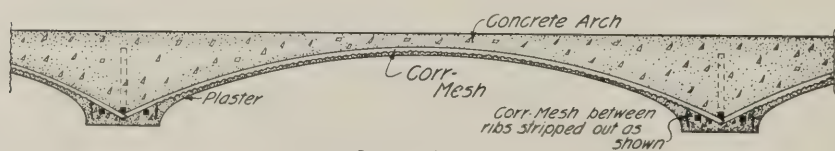
System No. 2



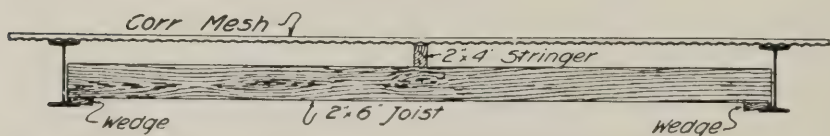
System No. 3



System No. 4



System No. 5



METHOD OF SUPPORTING CORR-MESH LONG SPANS

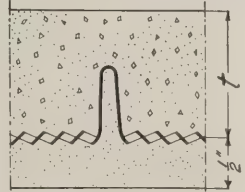
Figure 11

# CORRUGATED BAR COMPANY

## TABLE VII Carrying Capacity of Floor and Roof Slabs

( $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH)

t See Sketch			WEIGHT OF SLAB PER SQUARE FOOT WITH CORR. MESH U.S. STD.	GAUGE OF CORR. MESH U.S. STD.	SPAN IN FEET																			
					2'-0"		3'-0"		4'-0"		5'-0"		6'-0"		7'-0"		8'-0"		9'-0"		10'-0"			
					TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD	TOTAL LOAD	LIVE LOAD		
1"	19"	28	261	242	115	96	64	45																
		26	307	288	135	116	75	56																
		24	335	316	147	128	82	63	52	33														
1 1/4"	22"	28	371	349	162	140	90	68	56	34														
		26	436	414	191	169	105	83	66	44														
		24	539	517	236	214	131	109	83	61	60	38												
1 1/2"	25"	28	482	457	210	185	117	92	74	49														
		26	565	540	247	222	136	111	87	62	61	36												
		24	744	719	325	300	181	156	115	90	79	54												
1 3/4"	28"	28	597	569	260	232	144	116	92	64	63	35												
		26	707	679	308	280	170	142	108	80	75	47												
		24	927	899	404	376	224	196	142	114	98	70	72	44										
2"	31"	28	712	681	311	280	172	141	110	79	76	45												
		26	850	819	370	339	205	174	130	99	90	59	66	35										
		24	1110	1079	483	452	267	236	170	139	117	86	86	55	65	34								
2 1/4"	34"	28	838	804	364	330	201	167	128	94	89	55												
		26	998	964	433	399	239	205	152	118	104	70	76	42										
		24	1305	1271	564	530	313	279	199	165	137	103	100	66	76	42								
2 1/2"	37"	28	965	928	417	380	231	194	147	110	102	65	74	37										
		26	1146	1109	496	459	274	237	174	137	119	82	87	50										
		24	1500	1463	646	609	359	322	228	191	157	120	114	77	87	50	69	32						
2 3/4"	40"	28	1097	1057	470	430	260	220	165	125	114	74	83	43										
		26	1308	1268	559	519	310	270	196	156	135	95	98	58	76	36								
		24	1700	1660	727	687	402	362	255	215	176	136	128	88	98	58	77	37						
3"	43"	28	1230	1187	524	481	290	247	183	140	126	83	92	49										
		26	1470	1427	623	580	346	303	219	176	151	108	110	67	84	41								
		24	1900	1857	808	765	446	403	282	239	195	152	142	99	109	66	85	42						
3 1/4"	46"	28	1375	1329	586	540	324	278	204	158	140	94	102	56	78	32								
		26	1621	1575	690	644	381	335	241	195	166	120	121	75	92	46								
		24	2117	2071	903	857	497	451	315	269	217	171	158	112	120	74	95	49						
3 1/2"	49"	28	1520	1471	648	599	358	309	226	177	155	106	113	64	86	37								
		26	1773	1724	758	709	416	367	264	215	181	132	132	83	100	51								
		24	2335	2286	999	950	549	500	349	300	240	191	174	125	132	83	105	56	84	35				



The left-hand column, marked "total load," gives for each span the total safe load capacity in pounds per square foot. This load is the sum of the dead and live loads.

The "dead load" is the weight in pounds per square foot of floor of the materials shown in the sketch.

The right-hand column, marked "live load," gives for each span the safe load capacity in pounds per square foot in excess of the dead load as above defined.

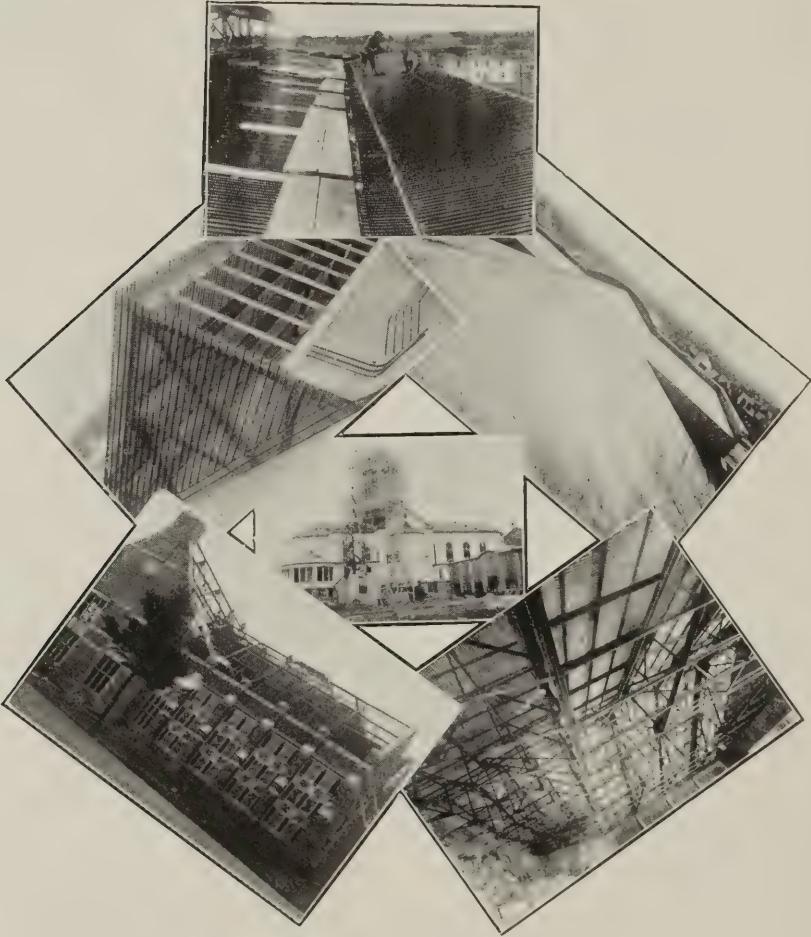
## TABLE VIII Maximum Clear Spans in Feet

On Which  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of Standard Gauges will Carry Varying Thicknesses of Wet Concrete Slabs

GAUGE OF CORR-MESH U.S. STANDARD	THICKNESS OF SLAB = t													
	1"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	4"	
24	5'-7"	5'-1"	4'-8"	4'-4"	4'-0"	3'-10"	3'-8"	3'-6"	3'-4"	3'-2"	3'-1"	3'-0"	2'-11"	
26	4'-7"	4'-2"	3'-10"	3'-7"	3'-4"	3'-2"	3'-0"	2'-10"	2'-9"	2'-8"	2'-7"	2'-6"	2'-5"	
28	4'-0"	3'-7"	3'-3"	3'-1"	2'-10"	2'-8"	2'-7"	2'-6"	2'-5"	2'-4"	2'-3"	2'-2"	2'-1"	

For greater spans use temporary supports as shown at the bottom of page 24





CORR-MESH ROOFS

## Specifications

### *Reinforcing Material*

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of . . . . . (for proper gauge, see Table VII on page 25), with ribs spaced not more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches center to center, shall be used for floors and roofs. Outside ribs of adjacent sheets shall be interlocked and, every two feet, pinched together by special punch or fastened tightly with No. 16 galvanized wire. Ends of sheets shall always come over the supporting beams and shall be lapped at least two inches. The interlocked ends of the middle ribs of lapped sheets shall be wired together or pinched with the punch.

The attachment of the sheets to the supporting members shall be made with standard CORR-MESH Roof Clips or with galvanized wire. This attachment shall be made every  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches along each supporting member and shall be located at every second rib.

Place CORR-MESH with the rib side upward.

Provide  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round rods for expansion. These rods shall be 24 inches apart and shall run at right angles to the ribs of the CORR-MESH. They shall be secured in place.

### *Concrete*

Planking shall be laid across the CORR-MESH for runways and for supporting the weight of the workmen. The runways shall be so placed as to come over the supports.

The slab shall consist of a layer of concrete placed on top of the CORR-MESH and a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch coat of Portland cement mortar plastered on the underneath side after the concrete slab has set.

While the top layer of concrete is being poured, the CORR-MESH shall have temporary supports, . . . . . apart, placed between the permanent supports. (See Table VIII on page 25, and Fig. 11 on page 24.) These temporary supports shall remain in place until the concrete has thoroughly set.

The materials composing the concrete shall be as follows:

Portland cement which meets the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Sand of good quality and free from dirt.

Gravel, well washed, capable of passing a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring, or

Broken stone of good quality, from which the crusher dust has been removed and capable of passing a  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ring.

The concrete shall consist of 1 part Portland cement, 2 parts sand, and 4 parts broken stone or gravel.

When concrete is used for roofs, surface shall be troweled to a smooth finish.

The completed concrete work shall be made to dry slowly by protecting from the sun by means of canvas, burlap, etc., and by keeping the work well wet down for at least 48 hours.

### *Plastering Underneath Side*

After the concrete has set, and the temporary supports have been removed, the underside shall be plastered to a thickness of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch with a cement plaster, composed of Portland cement, sand, hydrated lime and cow hair—all thoroughly mixed as specified on pages 37 and 38 for cement plaster.

The materials composing this cement plaster shall be as follows:

Portland cement as specified for the concrete.

Sand as specified for the concrete.

Lime of best quality and uniformly hydrated.

Long cow hair of good quality.

### *Waterproofing*

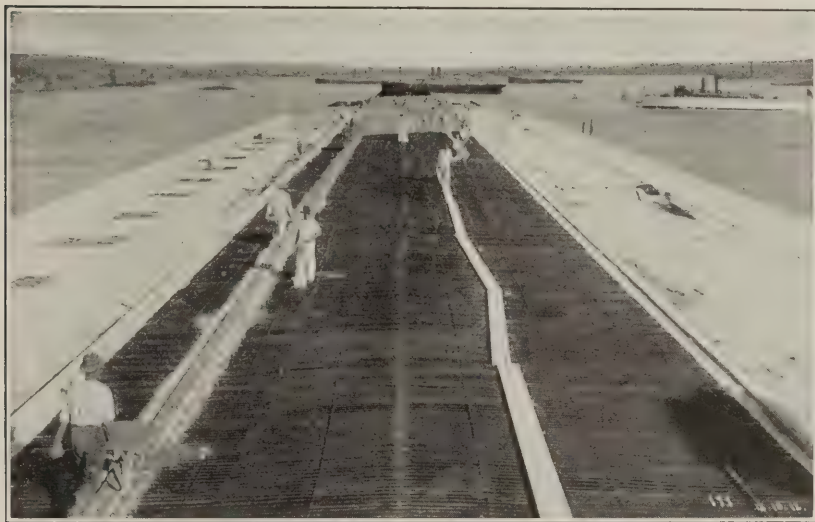
A standard waterproof roofing shall be laid over all CORR-MESH roofs.

### *Concrete Beams*

When concrete beams are used to support the slab, the ends of the CORR-MESH shall rest on the beam boxes. The ends of the sheets shall extend not less than one inch into the beam, and the CORR-MESH shall be in position when placing the concrete in the beams. The concrete in the slab shall be thoroughly bonded to the concrete in the beams.

### *Timber Beams*

When wooden beams are used to support the slab, the CORR-MESH shall be secured to the beams by wire staples not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The staples shall straddle the ribs, shall be placed along each supporting member, and shall be located at every lapped rib.



\* CORR-MESH ROOF, Pier Sheds, Havana, Cuba

## Roofs

For roof construction of industrial buildings,  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is economical of material and labor, is permanent and fire-proof. It permits the use of thin slabs, thus reducing the weight of the supporting steel frame. Saves nearly all the cost of centering.

The  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch ribs give great strength and enable the CORR-MESH to support the wet concrete. This saves  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per square foot in centering.

Gives a fireproof, permanent roof, repair-free for all time.

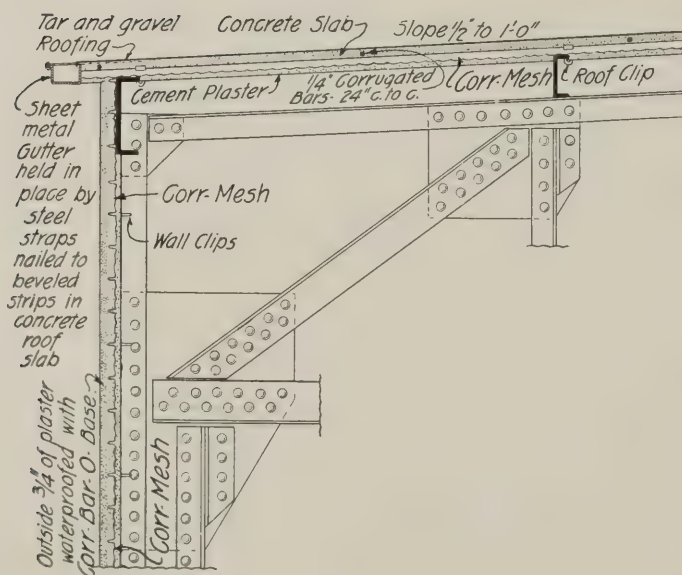
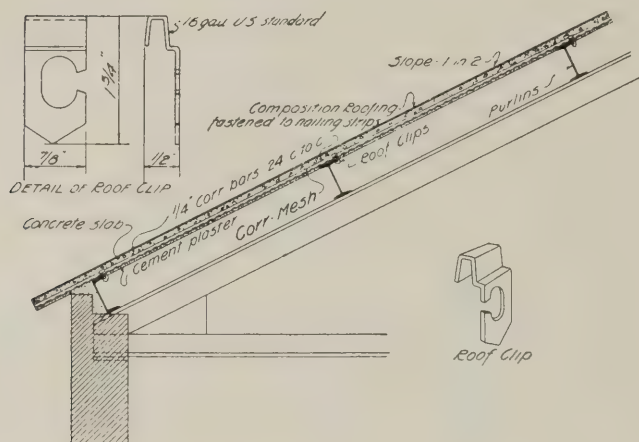
The cost is less than for the older types of reinforced concrete roof. Though somewhat more expensive than corrugated iron sheets in first cost, it is far more economical in the long run, and is better looking, besides being fireproof.

CORR-MESH roofs are easily, quickly and economically constructed. CORR-MESH spans the framework and the concrete is merely poured and smoothed down.

For designing details, carrying capacity, and complete specifications, see pages 25, 27, 28 and 30.



## Designing Details





CORR-MESH CEILING—Groined Arch Construction  
St. Gearhart's Chapel, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Ceilings

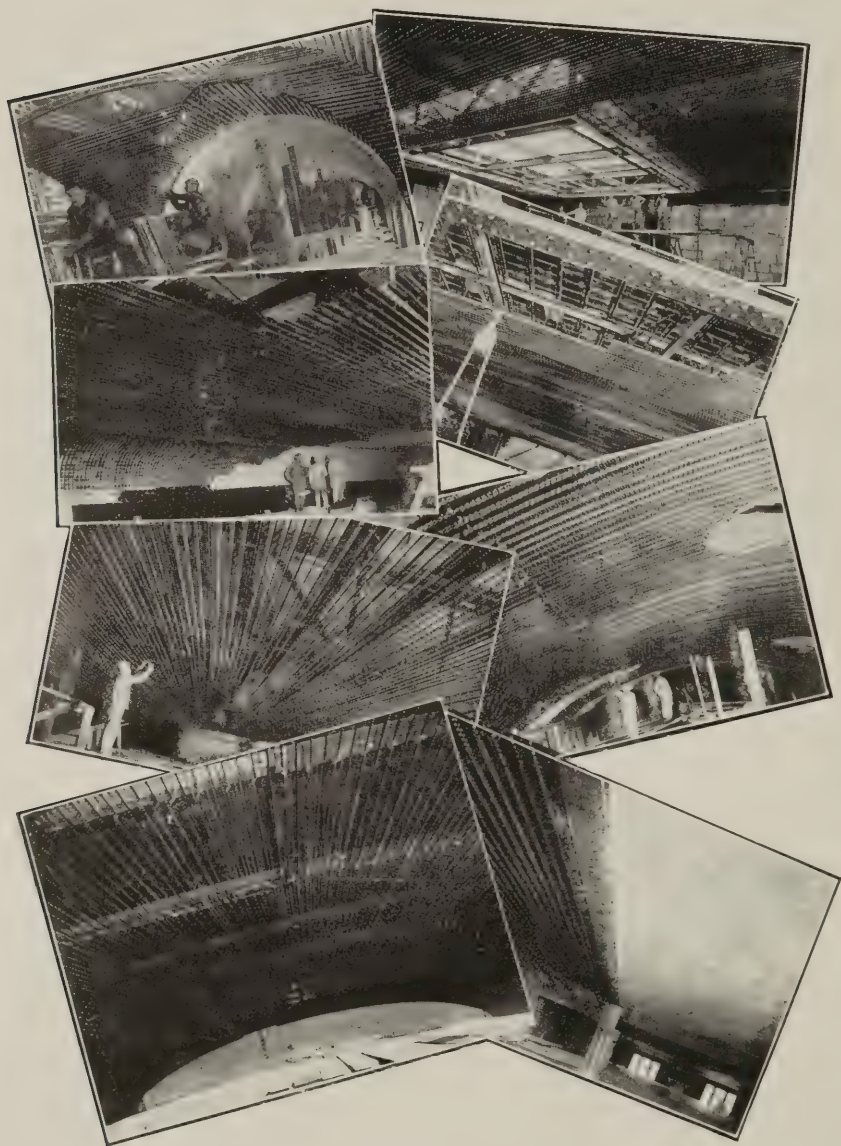
Suspended ceilings are artificial ceilings, made to produce a flat ceiling effect by the hiding of beams and girders. For this purpose CORR-MESH is thoroughly satisfactory and very economical. It is lath and furring in one piece. The minimum of labor is required and labor cost is therefore low. CORR-MESH ceilings are substantial and permanent. The strands are entirely covered by plaster and thus thoroughly protected.

### Method of Support

CORR-MESH is placed with the mesh down, cross supports for the ribs being placed every two to six feet, depending on the gauge used.

These supports are attached directly to the floor beams or are held by hangers, which should be stiff to resist upward pressure in plastering and adjustable to bring the ceiling to a true plane surface.

For designing details and specifications see page 33.



CORR-MESH CEILINGS

## Specifications

### Details

CORR-MESH of . . . . . gauge, with ribs . . . . . inch high (for proper gauge and height of ribs see Table IX), shall be used for all suspended ceilings, in accordance with details shown, or other standard details for this type of construction, which shall be approved by the architect.

### Fastening Sheets Together

Outside ribs of adjacent sheets shall be securely interlocked and fastened at intervals of 24 inches, by wiring tightly with No. 16 galvanized wire. (Where  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is used, the ribs may be fastened by punching with special CORR-MESH punch.)

End laps shall be not less than 2 inches, and shall come directly under the lines of support. If this is impracticable, end laps shall be at least 4 inches where joints are broken, or 6 inches if they do not break joints.

### Fastening Corr-Mesh to Supports

Each rib shall be securely fastened to every support by No. 14 galvanized wire.

TABLE IX      Maximum and Economical Spans of  
Corr-Mesh for Ceilings

MATERIAL	GAUGE	MAXIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN SUPPORTS
$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH	28	2'-2"
	26	2'-8"
	24	3'-0"
$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH	28	3'-11"
	26	4'-11"
	24	5'-11"

## Designing Details

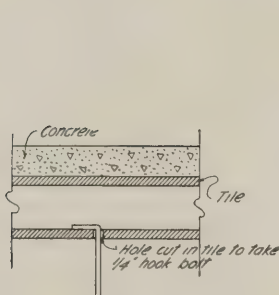


FIGURE 12  
Channel Hanger Attached to  
Hollow Tile Floor

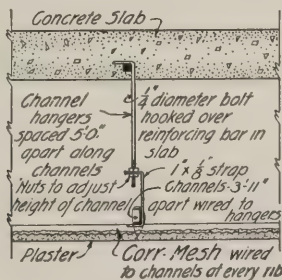


FIGURE 13  
Suspended Ceiling Beneath  
Reinforced Concrete

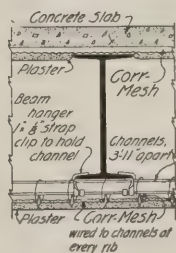


FIGURE 14  
Suspended Ceiling  
Attached to I-Beam





CORR-MESH WALL—Pier Sheds, Havana, Cuba

## Exterior Walls

\*Steel and Reinforced Concrete Framing

For foundries and industrial buildings, CORR-MESH walls are much better than corrugated iron because there are no maintenance and renewal costs. They cost about two thirds as much as 9-inch brick curtain walls or porous non-waterproof concrete block walls, and considerably less than 4-inch poured reinforced concrete walls without waterproofing.

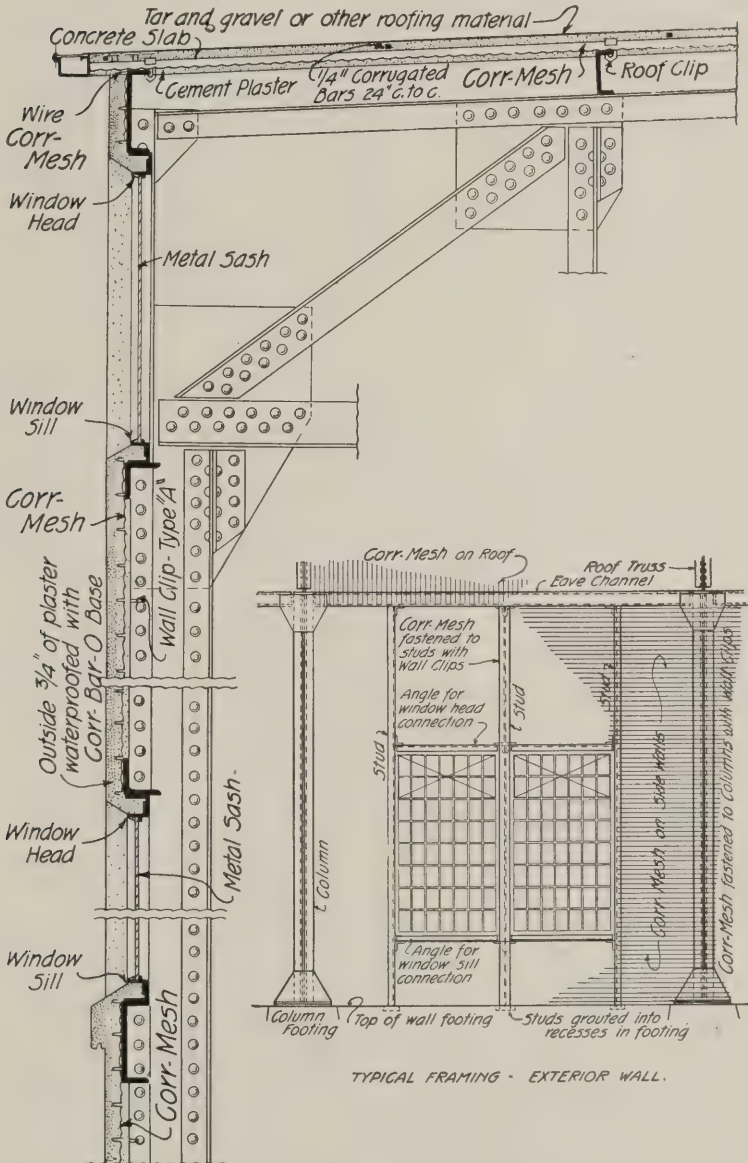
$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is rigidly attached to the outside of the frame and plastered inside and out to a total thickness of 2 inches with Portland cement, gauged with lime. The ribs do away with extra studding—a saving in material and labor cost.

CORR-MESH gives, for a very low cost, an exterior which, for beauty and solidity and permanence, is much better than any other type of construction.

For designing details see pages 35 and 36. For complete specifications see pages 37 and 38.

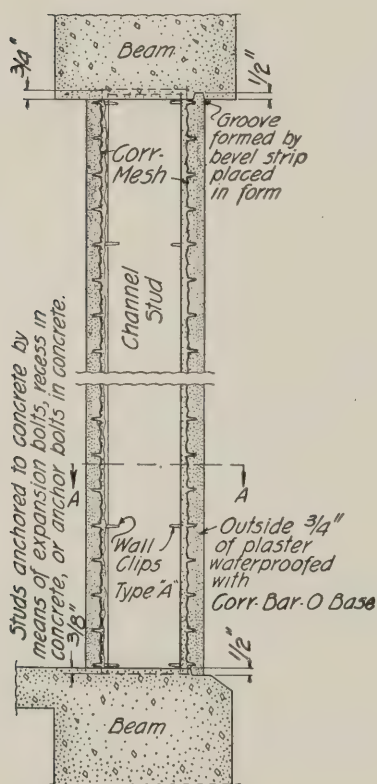
\*NOTE.—For exterior walls on wood framing, see Stucco Residences, pages 40 to 42.

## Designing Details

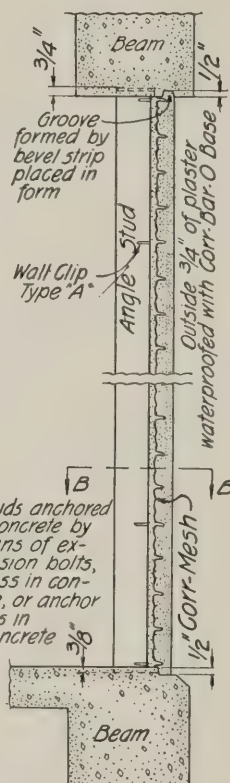


Mill Building with a Structural Steel Frame

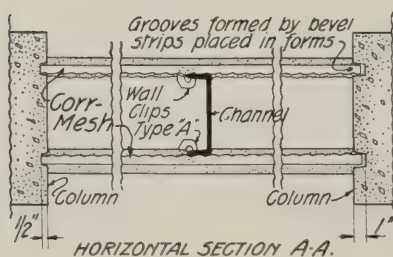
## Designing Details



### VERTICAL SECTION

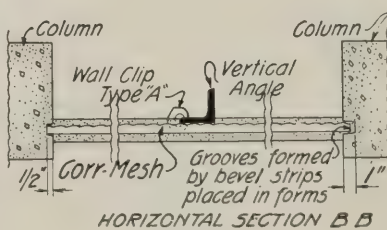


### VERTICAL SECTION



HORIZONTAL SECTION A-A.

## Double Wall



HORIZONTAL SECTION BB

### Single Wall

CORR-MESH Wall Construction with Reinforced Concrete Frame

## Specifications

### *Reinforcing Material*

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of . . . . . gauge, with ribs spaced not more than  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches center to center, shall be used for walls. (For gauge of CORR-MESH, see Table X on next page.)

### *Erection of Corr-Mesh*

The CORR-MESH shall be erected with the rib side outward.

The outside ribs of adjacent sheets shall be interlocked and, every 24 inches, pinched together by the special punch or wired tightly with No. 16 galvanized wire.

End laps shall be not less than 6 inches. When laps do not come directly over the permanent supports, each rib shall be punched or wired tightly at both ends of all laps, and laps shall be not less than 8 inches if they do break joints.

The CORR-MESH shall be fastened to the supporting framework as shown by the details on pages 35 and 36, or by other methods that meet the approval of the engineer. Where the building has a structural steel framework, each second rib of the CORR-MESH shall be fastened to this frame at each support. The fastenings shall be spaced  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches apart. Where a timber framing is used, the CORR-MESH shall be attached by staples over each second rib.

The CORR-MESH sheets shall, where possible, be run horizontally. If this is impracticable and the sheets run vertically,  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch round temperature rods, spaced 24 inches apart, shall be run horizontally.

### *Cement Plaster*

The cement plaster shall consist of the following materials:

Portland cement which meets the standard specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials.

Sand of good quality and free from dirt.

Lime of best quality and uniformly hydrated.

Waterproofing of a standard quality that meets the approval of the engineers.

The cement plaster shall be mixed as follows:

10 parts Portland cement and 1 part hydrated lime, measured by volume, shall be thoroughly mixed dry; 1 part of this cement-lime mixture and 2 parts sand, measured by volume, shall be thoroughly mixed dry, and sufficient water then added to make a stiff plaster.

The plaster shall be mixed in such quantities that it can be applied immediately after the water has been added. No plaster shall be used that has been mixed with the water for longer than 30 minutes.



The plaster for the first coat shall contain a thorough intermixture of long cow hair of good quality, in the proportions of 1 pound of hair for each sack of cement used.

The plaster for the  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch finish coat on exterior walls shall contain a standard waterproofing material, mixed and used according to the manufacturer's specifications for that purpose.

### *Application of Cement Plaster*

Before CORR-MESH is plastered, temporary wooden bracing shall be placed against the lath side so that the material shall not span more than 6 feet in the clear.

The first coat of plaster shall be applied on the outer side of the CORR-MESH and, while still wet, the surface shall be scratched over to form a key for the finishing coat, which shall be put on as soon as possible after the first coat has set.

As soon as the cement plaster on the rib side has set, remove the temporary bracing and proceed with the plastering on the lath side, using the same mixture as for the first coat on the other side.

The total thickness of the wall shall not be less than 2 inches.

### *Protection*

Plastering shall not be undertaken when the temperature is below 32° Fahrenheit without taking proper precautions to prevent the plaster from freezing.

The plaster shall not be allowed to dry out too rapidly, and where exposed to sun or wind, the surface shall be either frequently sprayed for at least 48 hours after the initial set has taken place or protected by hanging wet curtains in front.

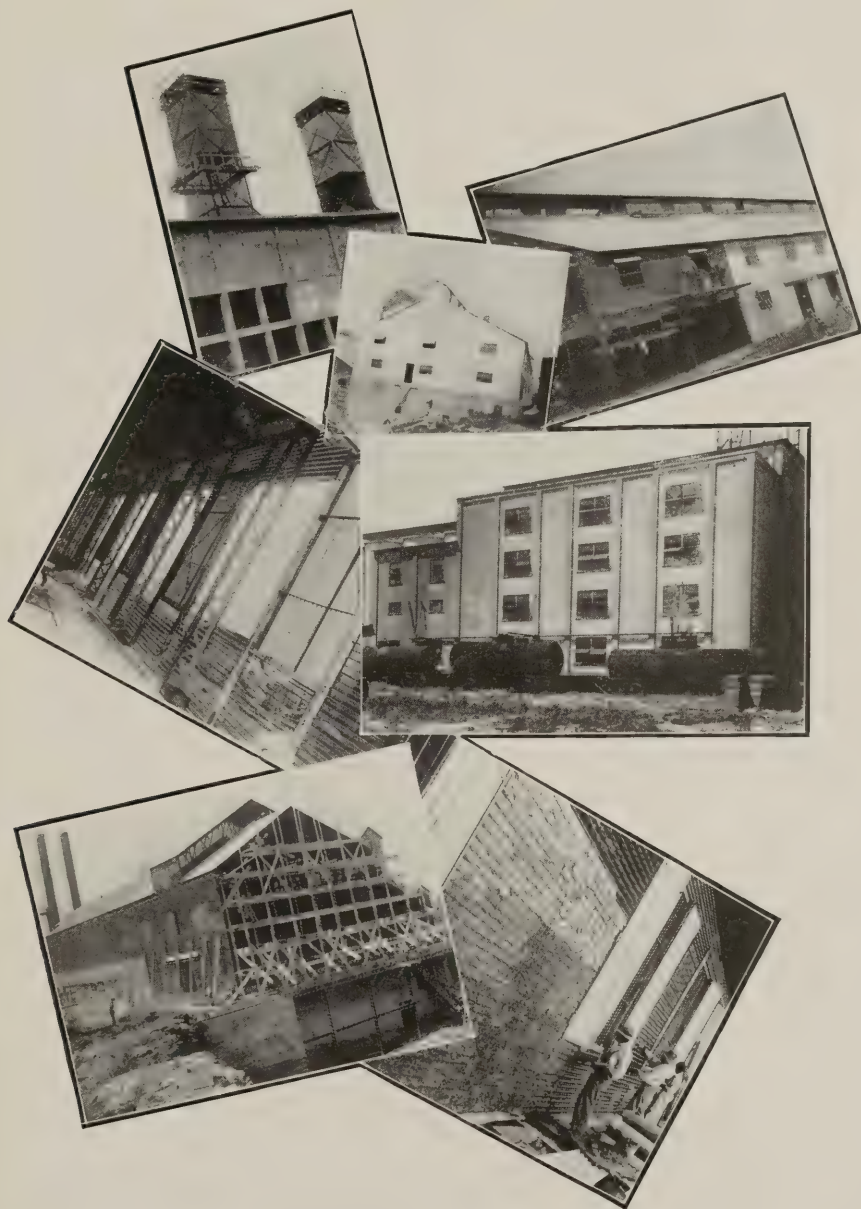
TABLE X                      Corr-Mesh Exterior Walls

CLEAR SPANS	GAUGE 3/4" RIB CORR-MESH	THICKNESS OF WALL
7'-0" or Less.....	28	2 "
7'-0" to 8'-0".....	26	2 "
8'-0" to 9'-0".....	26	2 1/4 "
9'-0" to 10'-0".....	24	2 1/2 "
10'-0" to 12'-0".....	24	2 3/4 "

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CORRUGATED BAR COMPANY

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CORR-MESH FACTORY WALLS



## Stucco Residences

Where a stucco residence of excellent quality and moderate first cost is desired,  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is fastened to the timber sheathing and plastered with cement mortar. This gives a very handsome finish, is economical, and plastered according to specifications, affords an excellent insulation against heat in summer and cold in winter.

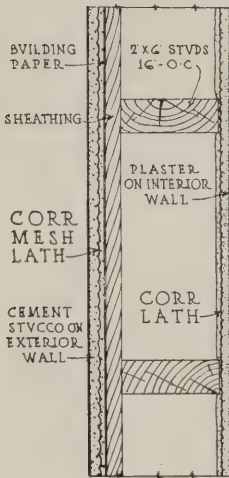
The ribs run horizontally and serve as longitudinal temperature reinforcements from end to end of wall.

The tensile strength and coefficient of expansion of  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH per foot of width are equal to those of a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness of stucco for the same width, thus making the cement and steel absolutely a unit in expansion and contraction. The slight and very gradual slipping of the stucco over the sheathing, caused by changes of temperature, is thus permitted without cracking. The ribs hold the mesh away from the wall a sufficient distance for the plaster to key perfectly on the inside of the mesh, eliminating metal or wood furring strips. This increases speed and reduces cost of erection.

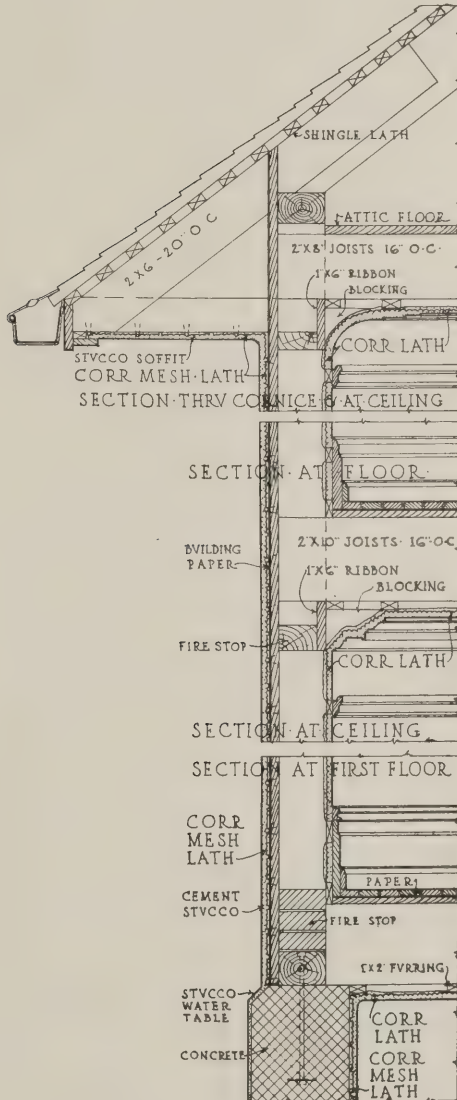
In CORR-MESH, the mesh is stiff and smooth and the plaster can be spread rapidly.

Designing details and specifications on following pages.

## Designing Details

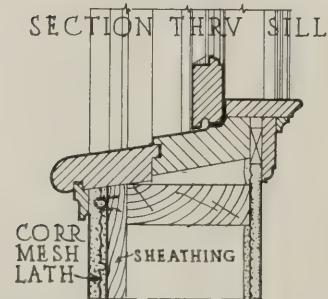
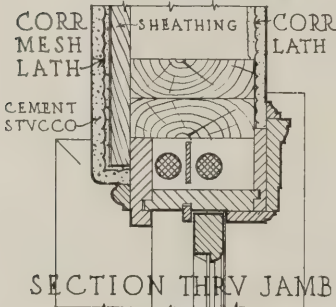
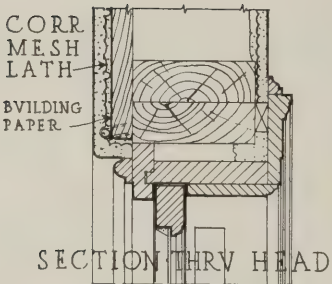


HORIZONTAL SECTION THROUGH WALL

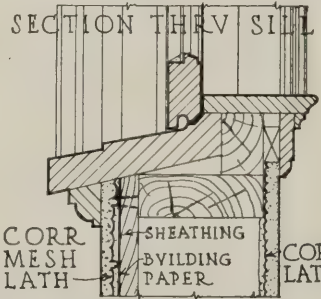
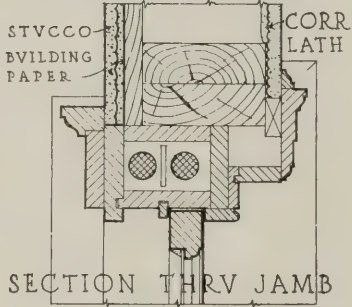
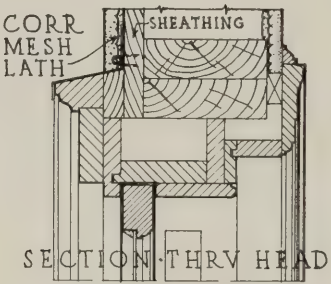




Designing Details



WINDOW FRAME WITHOUT EXTERIOR CASING



WINDOW FRAME WITH EXTERIOR CASING

## Specifications

### *Framework*

Wooden framework of structure shall be standard, as for ordinary framework for residences. Studs spaced 16 inches center to center.

### *Sheathing*

Sheathing boards shall be not less than 6 inches nor more than 8 inches wide, dressed one or both sides to a uniform thickness of  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch. They shall be laid diagonally across the wall studs and fastened with two nails at each stud.

### *Waterproofing*

A substantial paper well impregnated and thoroughly waterproofed with tar or asphalt shall be laid in horizontal layers over the sheathing.

### *Furring*

No furring strips required; CORR-MESH ribs act as furring.

### *Corr-Mesh*

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH of.....gauge, with ribs spaced not more than 3 inches center to center, galvanized or painted, manufactured by the Corrugated Bar Co., Buffalo, N. Y., shall be used.

### *Application of Corr-Mesh*

Place CORR-MESH with the rib side in, horizontally over the waterproof paper, driving  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch No. 14 gauge galvanized staples over every rib. Staples to be placed in vertical rows not over 20 inches apart. The outside ribs of adjacent sheets of CORR-MESH shall be interlocked, and sheets shall lap at the ends at least 6 inches.

### *Corners*

There shall be strips of lath bent around corners and stapled over the CORR-MESH.

### *Cement Plaster*

Same as specified on page 37.

### *Application of Cement Plaster*

The first coat shall be applied on the CORR-MESH and thoroughly pushed through so as to completely embed the mesh of the lath on both sides. The first coat shall have a minimum thickness over the lath at any point of not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch. The intermediate coat which shall be put on as soon as possible after the first coat has set shall have a thickness of not less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch nor more than  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch. The final coat shall have a thickness of  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch when plastered over an intermediate coat, or of  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch when plastered directly on the scratch coat.

*Protection*—See page 38.

## FINISH

### SMOOTH TROWELED:

The finishing coat shall be troweled smooth with a metal trowel with as little rubbing as possible.

### STIPPLED:

The finishing coat shall be troweled smooth with a metal trowel with as little rubbing as possible, and shall then be lightly patted with a brush of broom straw to give an even stippled surface.

### SAND FLOATED:

The finishing coat, after being brought to a smooth, even surface, shall be rubbed with a circular motion of a wood float with the addition of a little sand to slightly roughen the surface. This floating shall be done when the mortar has partially set.

### SAND SPRAYED:

After the finishing coat has been brought to an even surface, it shall be sprayed by means of a wide, long fibre brush—a whisk broom does very well—dipped into a creamy mixture of equal parts of cement and sand, mixed fresh every 30 minutes and kept well stirred in the bucket by means of the whisk broom or a paddle. This coating shall be thrown forcibly against the surface to be finished. This treatment shall be applied while the finishing coat is still moist before it has attained its final set, i. e., within 3 to 5 hours. To obtain lighter shades, add hydrated lime of 5 to 15 per cent of the volume of the cement.

### SPLATTER DASH OR ROUGH CAST:

After the finishing coat has been brought to a smooth, even surface and before attaining final set, it shall be uniformly coated with a mixture of one part cement and two parts of sand thrown forcibly against it to produce a rough surface of uniform texture when viewed from a distance of 20 feet. Special care shall be taken to prevent the rapid drying of this finish.

### PEBBLE DASH:

After the finishing coat has been brought to a smooth surface and before attaining initial set, clean round pebbles or other material as selected, not smaller than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch or larger than  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, previously wetted, shall be thrown forcibly against the mortar, so as to embed themselves in the fresh mortar. They shall be distributed uniformly over the surface of the final coat and may be pushed back into the mortar with a clean wood trowel, but no rubbing of the surface shall be done after the pebbles are embedded.

### EXPOSED AGGREGATES:

The finishing coat shall be composed of an approved, selected, coarse sand, marble dust, granite dust or other special material, in the proportion given for finishing coats, and within 24 hours after being applied and troweled to an even surface, shall be scrubbed with a stiff brush and water. In case the cement is too hard, a solution of one part hydrochloric acid in four parts of water by volume can be used in place of water. After the aggregate particles have been uniformly exposed by scrubbing, care shall be taken to remove all traces of the acid by spraying with a hose.

### MORTAR COLORS:

When it is required that any of the above finishes shall be made with colored mortar, not more than 6 per cent of the weight of Portland cement shall be added to the mortar in the form of finely ground coloring matter.

A predetermined weight of color shall be added to each batch of dry fine aggregate before the cement is added. The color and fine aggregate shall be mixed together and then the cement and lime mixed in. The whole shall then be thoroughly mixed dry by shoveling from one pile to another through a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh wire screen until the entire batch is of uniform color. Water shall then be added to bring the mortar to a proper plastering consistency.

## MACHINE STUCCO

Stucco may be applied by a machine, provided the results obtained are equal to those produced by handwork.



STUCCO RESIDENCES





EVOLUTION OF A SMALL CORR-MESH GARAGE  
Structural Steel Frame

## Garages, Stables, Outbuildings

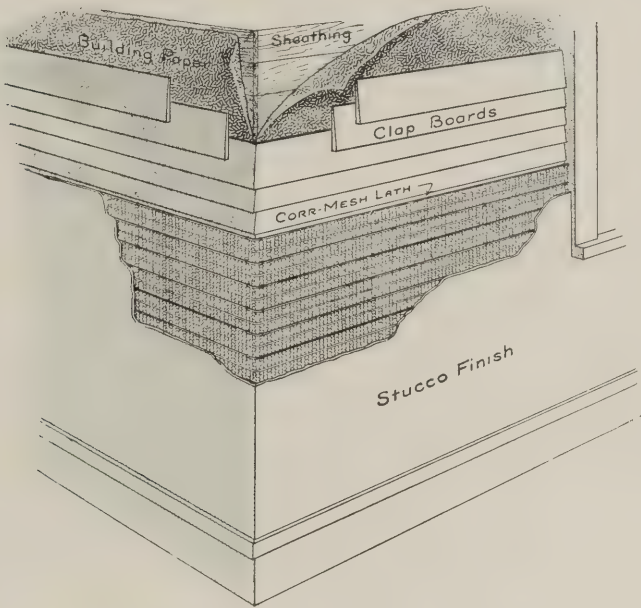
Garages, stables and outbuildings of stucco construction with CORR-MESH are low in cost, permanent and free from repair expense.

The framework may be either of timber or, if desired to have absolutely fireproof, of light structural steel or reinforced concrete with  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH attached direct to the frame and plastered on both sides to a total thickness of 2 inches.

For details of construction with timber frame, see pages 41 and 42.

For details of construction with steel frame, see page 35.

This construction is readily adapted to any style of architecture or finish and can be made to harmonize with any surroundings.



## Stuccoing Old Wooden Houses

Old wooden houses may be transformed at small cost into beautiful stucco residences at greatly increased value by CORR-MESH and cement mortar.

$\frac{5}{16}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is both lath and furring. It is fastened against the old siding with the ribs in; this holds the mesh away from the wall and leaves plenty of space for the plaster to key perfectly on the inside of the mesh.

The sheets are placed horizontally and the ribs act as temperature reinforcement as explained on page 40.

The corners may be reinforced by lapping lath over the CORR-MESH, and wiring, but this is not necessary if the ribs are bent and run continuous around the corner as shown by the above illustration.

CORR-MESH, due to the close spacing of the ribs, makes a firm surface on which to spread the plaster. It can readily be cut to fit around openings, corners, etc., where the old trim may be replaced by either a new and heavier trim or plastered corners.

For specifications for mixing the cement plaster and protecting the finished work, see pages 37 and 38. For various stucco finishes, see page 44.

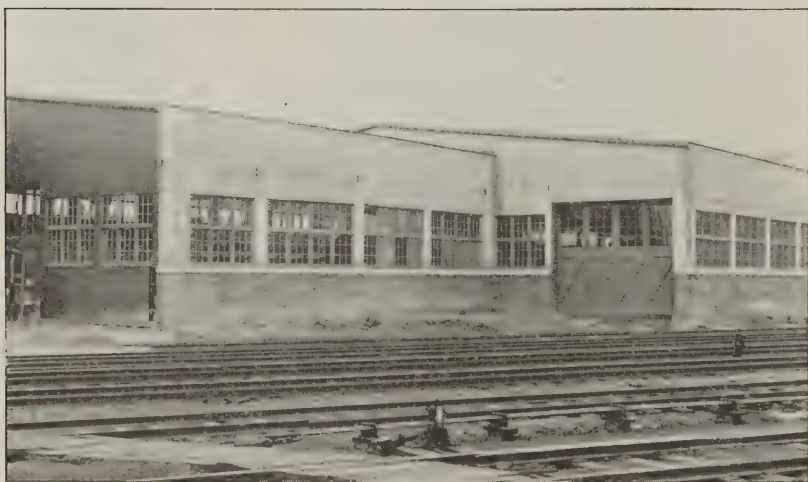
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CORR-MESH

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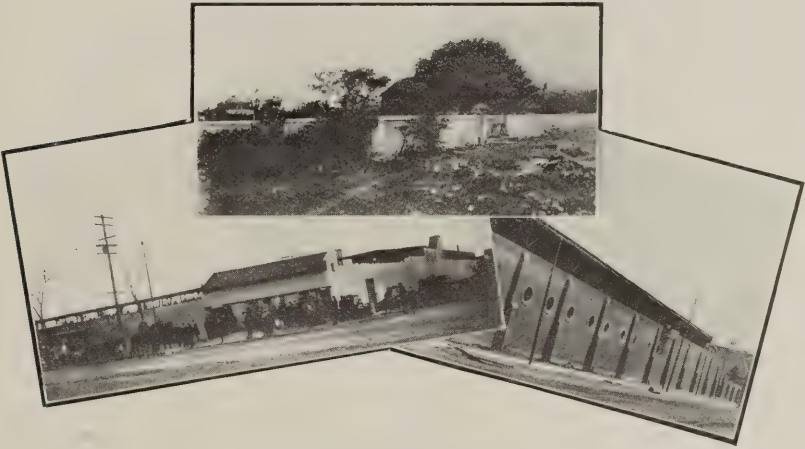


CORR-MESH OVER CLAPBOARDS  
Singing Society Building, Rochester, N. Y.



CORR-MESH OVER CORRUGATED IRON SIDING  
Curtis Aeroplane Factory, Buffalo, N. Y.

Stucco Overcoating for Old Buildings



CORR-MESH FENCES

Buffalo, N. Y.

St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn.

## Fences

A CORR-MESH fence always presents an artistic and substantial appearance. While first cost is somewhat greater than wood, the expense of repairs and occasional renewal is entirely eliminated, and in the end this style of fence will prove a profitable investment.

In post construction, several sheets should be laid flat, with the outside adjoining ribs interlocked and securely pinched together, the total width being made equal to the perimeter of the posts.

For square posts, bend  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH so that there will be a large rib at each corner of the post.

For round posts, these sheets naturally spring around to a true circle. Lock the outside meeting ribs as previously described.

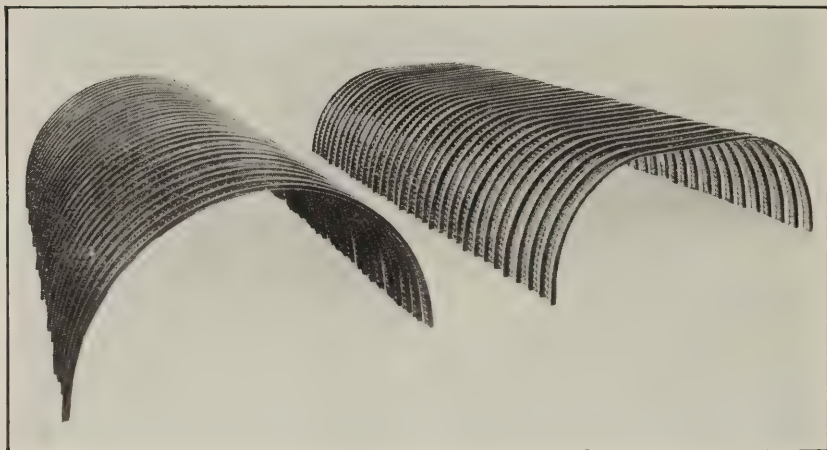
Securely wire sheets forming panels to the CORR-MESH post reinforcement.

Fill inside of post with concrete and cement plaster the outside.

For detailed specifications covering application of cement plaster, refer to pages 37 and 38.

Write us fully, and we will submit details to meet your requirements.





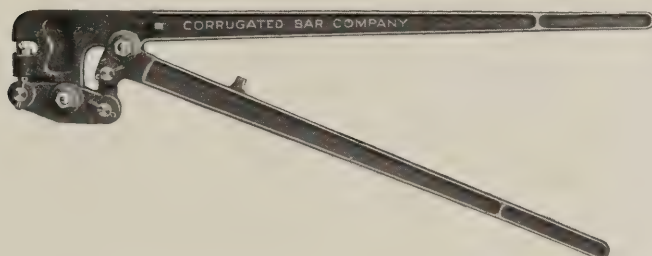
## Conduits, Sewers and Culverts

$\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH is used very extensively in the construction of sewers and conduits, making them indestructible and repair-free. They are easily, rapidly and economically built, as the great expense of circular centering is entirely dispensed with.

The sheets of CORR-MESH, bent at the shop to proper radius, are set in position with the outside ribs interlocked and cement mortar then plastered on inside and outside to a total thickness of 2 to 3 inches.

Longitudinal rods, wired to the ribs, should be spaced about 24 inches apart to provide for shrinkage and temperature changes.

For detailed specifications covering application of cement plaster, refer to pages 37 and 38.



## Corr-Mesh Hand Punch

For fastening together CORR-MESH sheets

This punch is so constructed that it easily punches through several thicknesses of No. 24 gauge metal. In punching a hole through two or more ribs of  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH nested and pressed together, it causes the metal around the hole to interlock in such a manner as to securely fasten the ribs together, making a connection much stronger than wiring. The accompanying cut is from a photograph and illustrates how this punch locks the sheets together.

Hand punches can be furnished with either 24 inch or 36 inch handles. The latter are recommended for roof and floorwork.



## Corr-Mesh Hand Shear

For shearing  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH sheets

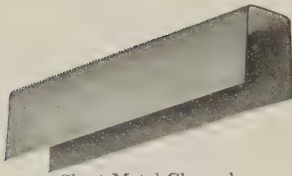


It is often necessary to cut and fit CORR-MESH on the job. With the CORR-MESH Hand Shear, the sheets can be easily cut without deforming the ends of the ribs. These shears are so light that a workman can easily carry them in one hand.

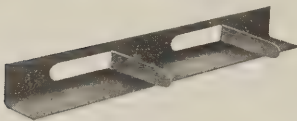
These shears are for cutting CORR-MESH  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIBS. CORR-

MESH  $\frac{5}{16}$ " RIBS are cut with ordinary tinner's snips.

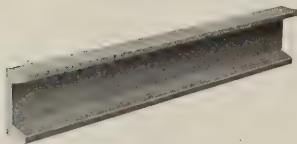
## Channels and Prong Angles



Sheet Metal Channel



Prong Angle



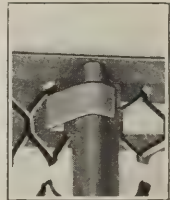
1 1/4" Rolled Channel

The accompanying illustrations show the Sheet Metal Prong Angles and Channels for fastening solid CORR-MESH solid partitions to floor and ceiling as shown on pages 15 and 16. We carry these Prong Angles and Channels in stock in 10-foot lengths and supply them at low cost.

We also carry in stock 1 1/4 inch Rolled Channels for CORR-MESH suspended ceilings (see page 55).



3/4" Rib CORR-MESH Held by Channel



3/4" Rib CORR-MESH Held by Prong of Angle

## Corr-Mesh Beam Hangers

CORR-MESH Beam Hangers, used on suspended ceilings for fastening the small rolled channels directly to the bottom flanges of I-beam stringers (see page 33), are carried in stock in sizes to fit the flanges of 4-inch to 12-inch standard I-beams, inclusive.



## Hook Bolts and Ceiling Hangers

Hook Bolts and Ceiling Hangers (see page 33) are carried in stock and furnished at low cost.

The Ceiling Hangers can be furnished with hook bolts of any required length. These bolts, as shown by accompanying illustrations, are supplied with double nuts and are threaded 2 1/2 inches for purpose of adjustment.



## Corr-Mesh Wall Clips



FIG. 18

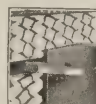
Wall Clips are for fastening  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH to the sides of steel frame buildings. They are made with different openings between the jaws so that they can be used on any thickness of steel from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch, inclusive. The clips grip with such strength that they readily support, without slipping or sagging, several times as much weight as they are required to carry in practice.

These clips are accurately beveled to fit into the ribs of the CORR-MESH. Type "A" is for use where the CORR-MESH lies flat against the flange of the supporting stud (see Fig. 15). Type "B" is for use where the CORR-MESH lies across the edge of the flange of the supporting stud (see Fig. 16).

CORR-MESH is fastened to Type "A" Clips by punching through the ribs with the special punch where the ribs cross the openings forming the jaws of the clip.

CORR-MESH is fastened to Type "B" Clips by punching the ribs through the holes in the backs of the clips.

The accompanying illustrations are photographs showing how these clips are used. The test weight hung as shown in Fig. 18 for several months, and was then taken down.


Wall Clip  
Type "A"

FIG. 15  
Method of  
Attaching  
CORR-MESH  
with Wall  
Clip "A"

Wall Clip  
Type "B"

FIG. 16  
Method of  
Attaching  
CORR-MESH  
with Wall  
Clip "B"

## Corr-Mesh Roof Clips



Roof Clip

The CORR-MESH Roof Clips securely fasten  $\frac{3}{4}$ " RIB CORR-MESH to structural steel purlins. The groove in the top of the clip is placed over a rib of the CORR-MESH and the jaws grip the flange of the purlin (see Fig. 17). These clips are furnished with different openings between the jaws and fit over steel from  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch to  $\frac{7}{16}$  inch thick, inclusive.


FIG. 17  
Method of  
Attaching  
CORR-MESH  
with Roof  
Clip

They are put on entirely from above after CORR-MESH is in place.



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CORR-MESH

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CORR-MESH CONSTRUCTION

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